

Partly cloudy to-day. To-morrow fair Little change in temperature. Moderate north winds. Full Report on Page 13



German Spy Chiefs Admit Their Guilt

State Surprised by Pleas of Sander and Wunnenberg

Official Says They "Still Serve Kaiser"

Mysterious Orders Reported to Have Changed Defendants' Course

"In pleading guilty they are still serving the Kaiser," said an official prominent in the prosecution of Albert A. Sander and Charles Wunnenberg, after the two had admitted yesterday the truth of the charge that they had sent spies into England and other European countries to gather information for the German military staff.

The government officials believe that the pair pleaded guilty on instructions received in the last twenty-four hours. Where the orders came from is a mystery, but that they were issued to protect one or more well known German-Americans in this city was the report last night.

When Sander and Wunnenberg appear before Judge Van Fleet in the United States Circuit Court to-day for sentence, John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, is expected to present the facts in the case, most of which have never been permitted to become public.

Would Give Long Terms The maximum penalty the two may receive is three years and \$3,000 fine. An official connected with the case said last night that while he would give Sander ten years if it lay in his power, he would give Wunnenberg twenty.

"Sander did not try to hide his Germanism under a cloak of Americanism as did Wunnenberg," he explained. "Wunnenberg, a naturalized American citizen, is by far the greater offender. It is too bad we can't get all the Wunnenbergs as we got this one."

Important evidence against Sander and Wunnenberg was obtained in the last three days, including eleven sheets of reports written by the two, some made in Berlin, some for a German-American now in this city. These were discovered by Mr. Knox in the files of the Central Powers War Film Exchange, 150 Nassau Street, through an accident Tuesday night.

Wrote in Invisible Ink Mr. Knox was in his office preparing data for the trial. He had before him eleven sheets of the specially-prepared paper on which Sander and his spies made their reports in invisible ink. He took one of the sheets—all apparently blank—and wrote on it with some of the invisible ink to determine whether he could demonstrate the defendants' method of writing. When it did not show up on the sheet, he dissolved in vinegar, forming a developing solution.

To his surprise, not only the name Mr. Knox wrote but German words and the names of cities in Germany, and his assistant, who understands German, then set to work on the rest of the sheet and on the others. The result was a mass of evidence. Its nature is kept secret, but described as of the utmost importance.

Another piece of evidence which Sander and Wunnenberg knew the government obtained was a letter which was sent to Mr. Knox. It was the telling of his arrest. In it the writer admitted that "they had him right."

This missive was turned over to Mr. Knox and would have been used in court.

Scene Dramatic and Short The scene before Judge Van Fleet yesterday was as dramatic as it was short. Mr. Knox was there for the government. Charles Oberwager, who has been counsel in one German conspiracy case after another, appeared for the defendants. Sander's wife, who is very pretty, sat on one of the benches.

"On behalf of my clients I withdraw the pleas of not guilty," said Mr. Oberwager when the case was called. "We plead guilty to the charge."

"Do you realize the gravity of the charge against you?" Judge Van Fleet asked the defendants.

"I do," said Sander. Wunnenberg answered that he did not try to conceal his guilt. Judge Van Fleet then ordered the two remanded to the Tombs until to-day, when they will be sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Mrs. Sander made her way to her husband's side and with tears coursing down her cheeks bade him keep up his courage.

The newspaper men who gathered around him Sander said later: "I don't mind spending the summer in the South. Anyway, they will let me visit my wife."

In a adjoining room was George Vass Bacon, the American press agent, ready to testify against the prisoners. Bacon, who was jointly indicted with Sander and Wunnenberg, has confessed to his part in the conspiracy, both to the British authorities, who arrested him in London, and to United States officials.

Enemies of U. S. Drill by Night in Connecticut

State Faces Attack from Within Borders, Gov. Holcomb Says

Hartford, Conn., March 21.—Men hostile to the interests of the United States are holding regular night drills in Hartford and other parts of Connecticut, Governor Marcus H. Holcomb said to-day, in an address before the Hartford Inter-Churchmen's Association.

That is one reason, he went on to explain, why he has hurried through the Legislature the extraordinary emergency measure for the protection of property in Connecticut—"the arsenal of the nation."

In the last few weeks the Governor has provided for the establishment of a home guard and has had a census taken of the human and industrial resources of the state. He amazed his audience to-day by stating flatly that Connecticut was facing the peril of an attack from within its borders.

"I have said that Connecticut was in a most dangerous position," said the Governor. "If you knew of half of what has come to my ears from time to time you would be badly scared. I know I am at times."

"I am informed that there is a good deal of drilling going on within the borders of Connecticut, and it's going on every night right here in Hartford. And it's not in the interests of the United States. Also we know of activities of men in the munition plants who are going to prove difficult in time of war."

Last June when the Connecticut troops went to the border Connecticut, with its invaluable factories and munition plants, was left with only police protection and the naval forces on the coast. We were then in a dangerous position. The Legislature has authorized me to easily get 75,000 enlistments, we will probably take only about 5,000. The contracts for uniforms were awarded last night. We wanted rifles which have been discarded by the government, but are adequate for our use. We are having difficulty getting them and have not got them yet, for some of them regret the approaching war because it upsets their department, which was running so smooth in times of peace.

"However, we can and will get rifles, and within thirty days the home guard will be equipped. It will compose a force efficiently able to take care of any trouble here, they will find that two can engage in that sort of warfare."

\$1,000,000 Yacht for War Arthur Curtiss James Offers Aloha to Government

Arthur Curtiss James, copper magnate and railway operator, has offered his big steam yacht Aloha to the government in case of war. The craft is the finest in the New York Yacht Club and cost almost a million. If Mr. James's offer is accepted the yacht will be fitted out for service. She is a sea going vessel and carries a crew of sixty men.

Her owner has also offered his own services to the government, if hostilities develop, either as an officer of the naval reserve, or as an organizer of industries.

INTRUDER IS OVERPOWERED IN LLOYD GEORGE'S HOME

London, March 21.—Admittance to the residence of Premier Lloyd George was gained this afternoon by a man supposed to be of unsound mind. It was only with difficulty that he was overpowered and arrested.

Arion Society Is "Insulted" by Loyalty Pledge

Blank Is Taken Down from Bulletin Board and Returned to Senders

The Arion Society, which includes among its 600 members some of the city's foremost German-Americans, has condemned as "a gross insult" action of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense in sending it a loyalty pledge. Resolutions adopted by its directors were made public yesterday.

The blank pledge had been posted on the bulletin board of the society's building, at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. It was ordered taken down by the directors and returned to the committee with the statement that the members "knew their duty and only wish the Mayor knew his."

These are the resolutions: The Arion Society sees in the urging to sign the loyalty declaration a gross insult, because it seems to doubt the loyalty of its members. The German-Americans in this country who have acquired citizenship know full well their duty and also know they have to fulfill their duty. Their oath of allegiance stands for all time.

The history of this country shows numerous examples which prove the patriotic and unselfish manner which the German-American citizens have shown toward the United States. It was shown during the American Revolution and especially during the Civil War, when many members of the Arion Society lost their lives defending the Union.

The German-American citizens, including the members of the Arion Society, as said before, know their duty and also know the view they have to take. They only wish the Mayor of New York City also knew his duty and the view he is expected to take.

The resolutions were proposed by Dr. Emanuel Baruch and seconded by Dr. Gustav Scholer. A copy was ordered sent to Mayor Mitchell.

The Mayor's committee sent blanks to nineteen clubs, including three German organizations. One name appeared on the Arion's pledge—William Burke, Brooklyn—but it was explained that he was not a member. Five persons are said to have signed the declaration at the Liederkranz, 111 East Fifty-eighth Street, and none at the Deutscher Verein, 112 Central Park South.

Students at Columbia University, New York University, City College and Adelphi, Hunter and Barnard colleges who refused to sign the Mayor's committee's pledge, on the ground that it implied that all hope of averting war had passed, yesterday began circulating declarations of their own. In place of the words: "Confident that the government has exerted its most earnest efforts to keep us at peace," in the original pledge, the students' blank says: "Urging that the government should exert its most earnest efforts to keep us at peace."

President and Wife Walk Despite Rain Go on Shopping Expedition Through Washington

Washington, March 21.—President and Mrs. Wilson went on a walk alone through the shopping section of the city this afternoon.

It was threatening rain and the pavements were wet, but the President and his wife did not seem to mind.

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE. NOW, "The Willow Tree." BIG HIT.—Adv.

First Woman Enlisted Gets Rating in Navy

Niece of Fordham's Dean Appointed Chief Yeoman

Philadelphia, March 21.—The first woman enlisted in the United States Navy is Miss Loretta Walsh, a stenographer of this city, who passed physical examination and was sworn for service here to-day.

Miss Walsh was given the rating of a chief yeoman, and began to enroll men in the Coast Defence Reserves and do clerical work for Lieutenant Commander R. F. Payne, of the United States Naval Home here.

She was enlisted under the ruling of Secretary Daniels, contained in a telegram to Commandant Russell, of League Island Navy Yard.

Berlin Predicts State Of War in 48 Hours; Wilson Calls Earlier Session of Congress

In the Rapids of Indecision

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, March 21.—"A little group of will-less men." You cannot give a better picture of how things are being done, or, rather, not being done, here in Washington than by turning Mr. Wilson's own phrase against him. There is no evidence of will or plan anywhere. The country is drifting, just as much as it was when I was last here, at the time of the armed ship filibuster, drifting into war. The movement has been accelerated.

From the distance of New York, just because it has been accelerated, it may look as if some one had taken charge and was directing it. You easily mistake increased speed for an animating purpose. But there is no purpose in it. The current has grown faster and stronger. It is looked upon now as irresistible. Being borne along by a faster current, the nation goes faster; that is all.

The putting ahead of the date for an extra session is not evidence of will or plan. Up to the last moment before the meeting of the Cabinet the President's own inclination was to stand upon the later date for Congress's assembling which he had already set. He yielded to the strong sentiment of a majority of the Cabinet, or, rather, yielded partially, as the date set is still two weeks off, and is a compromise, not the day that would have been chosen by a man with a vigorous policy determined upon punishing an enemy with all the resources at his command for its persistent and intolerable aggressions.

Mr. Wilson has replied to Germany, and, as he has so often done in the past, with a half measure, not with the calling of Congress at once, but with its calling a little earlier than the day originally named.

It is taken here that whatever language Congress uses with regard to the hostilities of Germany against this country will be tantamount to a declaration of war. The language will be such as technically to fix responsibility upon Germany; but we can no longer keep out of war. That is the general view. The drift has at last become too strong. Yet so little policy has the administration had, or so little has its policy been understood if it had any, that men high in the government doubted, only two days ago whether anything more active than armed neutrality would be resorted to by this country. These officials believed that the country should go to war, but they

believed that it would not. They feared that the precedent of the collision with France in the early history of this country would prevail when there were clashes between the armed ships of both countries for several years but no war in the end.

These men who expressed this doubt understood only too well the mind of the President as it is revealed again in his grudging advancement of the date of the special session. They knew moreover how unprepared for war the nation is. And that unpreparedness restrains bolder and more aggressive spirits than the President.

When the armed ship bill was pending I said reproachfully to one of the most patriotic and belligerent members of the House, "Why didn't you get up on your legs and demand an immediate declaration of war?"

"Declaration of war!" he replied. "What's the use of declaring war? What can we do to them? Spit in their beer?"

No doubt that feeling had a good deal to do with the reluctance of Mr. Wilson to advance the date for the special session. For the country is utterly unprepared for war. In the War Department nothing has been done. We are less ready for war, as war now is, than ever before in our long history of unpreparedness. While the art of war has developed extraordinarily on the other side of the ocean, this country is in military equipment where it was before the European hostilities began. Every one here points with pride to the navy, but probably largely because the navy shines by contrast. Most of the Navy Department's known preparations have been not for war but for armed neutrality.

It is difficult to believe that anything efficient can have come out of the "slacker" atmosphere of Washington. Congress will come back to the Capitol in a different mood from that in which it went away. It has had a chance to see and talk with the country, and the country has made up its mind about Zimmermann notes and German plots. Congress will no longer furnish an excuse for a timid and halting policy or for lack of policy. The need of leadership will be as great as ever, but leadership or no leadership, the sheer necessity of replying to successive German challenges will bring on war in the end.

The drift has become a rapids.

A Challenge to Private Wisdom

By William E. Borah U. S. Senator from Idaho

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Congress cannot, and, if it is longer worthy of its place in the machinery of our government, will not merely humiliate, if not disaster.

If it shall be deemed that every honorable means to secure peace shall have been exhausted and if the "scourge of nations" is ours, let us be sure that we are a united nation not only in form and theory but in frankness, in understanding and in spirit.

The situation calls for the counsel and wisdom of the entire government. All who have responsibility should share in the work ahead of us. There should be in these times a coming together. There should be a frank interchange of counsel. We may be approaching the severest strain our government has yet known. Anything less than the united wisdom and patriotism of all parties, of all the departments of government and of all the people will not in these times suffice.

Berlin Predicts State Of War in 48 Hours; Wilson Calls Earlier Session of Congress

Its Meeting Advanced to April 2, in View of "Grave Questions"

Five Measures of War Considered

Speaking Informally, President Says Situation Is "All on the Surface"

London, March 21.—"According to private telegrams from Berlin to the Amsterdam Bourse, it is expected that a state of war with the United States will be an accomplished fact within forty-eight hours," says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam.

"American journalists in Berlin," the dispatch adds, "have been warned to this effect by the foreign office."

By STEVENSON H. EVANS

Washington, March 21.—Having called Congress to Washington two weeks before the date originally set for the special session, President Wilson to-day radiated an atmosphere of peace and calm. It appears to be taken for granted that Congress has been called "to consider the state of war now existing" because of hostile acts of the German submarines and that the war-making body without doubt will take action proper under such circumstances.

The attitude of Congress toward entering the war, however, cannot safely be predicted. It is often said here that Mr. Wilson can get whatever he wants out of Congress. That is true, but always the pressure has to be applied, and there is much doubt here that the President wants a declaration of war.

"All on the Surface." Wilson Tells Country

Mr. Wilson himself to-day, in response to a request for his interpretation of the situation, authorized the statement that "it was all on the surface." By which it was taken that the President desired the country to be informed that he was holding nothing back and that, as far as the government of the United States is concerned, nothing is being held back which might commit the country against the wishes of its representatives.

The President deplors the fact that dispatches of a highly conjectural nature have been pouring out of Washington. There appears to be no basis for the assumption that when the United States does enter the war it will conduct military operations quite on its own account and without regard to an alliance with the enemies of our enemy.

It is strongly indicated in the State Department that the President and the members of the Cabinet have discussed steps to be taken immediately following a declaration of war, and that they appreciate the impossibility of waging effective war against Germany independently. It is frankly declared that the biggest weapon which the United States immediately can put into the hands of the Entente governments is a huge credit for munitions and food supplies.

Active War Measures Suggested for U. S.

Following that will come rapid building of small cargo boats. But in addition it is urged by men in authority here that participation by the United States in the war will result immediately as follows:

- 1. Dispatch of small naval vessels to the barred zones, and the establishment of a naval base in British waters.
2. Opening American ports to Allied warships.
3. Furnishing munitions in un-

Berlin Food Riots Serious; Troops Rushed to Capital

Murmur of Revolt In Germany, U. S. Keeps Close Watch

THE GREENBRIER—White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Adv.